What is claimed is:

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- 1. A method for diagnosis of bacterial exacerbations of chronic lung disease in an individual comprising the steps of:
- a) obtaining a sputum sample from the individual, wherein the sputum sample comprises lower respiratory tract secretions;
- b) determining the level of elastase in thesputum sample; and
 - c) comparing the level of elastase in the sputum sample to a reference standard, wherein an increase in the elastase level over the reference standard is indicative of bacterial induced exacerbations of chronic lung disease.
 - 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the elastase level is determined by contacting the sputum sample with a chromogenic substrate of elastase.
 - 3. The method of claim 2, wherein the chromogenic substrate for elastase activity is N-methoxysuccinyl-ala-ala-pro-val p-nitroanilide.
- 25 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the bacterial exacerbation is induced by bacteria selected from the group consisting of H. influenzae, M. catarrhalis, P. aeruginosa and S. pneumoniae.
- 30 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the bacteria is H. influenzae.
 - 6. The method of claim 4, wherein the bacteria is M. catarrhalis.
 - 7. The method of claim 4, wherein the bacteria is S. pneumoniae.

- 8. The method of claim 4, wherein the bacteria is P. aeruginosa.
- 9. The method of claim 1, wherein the chronic lung disease is chronic bronchitis.
 - 10. The method of claim 1, wherein the sputum sample is processed to remove cellular components prior to determination of elastase levels.

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- 11. A method for diagnosis of bacterial exacerbations of chronic lung disease in an individual comprising the steps of:
- a) obtaining a sputum sample from the individual, wherein the sputum sample comprises lower respiratory tract secretions; and
- b) determining the presence or absence of elastase in the sputum sample by contacting the sample with an absorbent carrier coated with a chromogenic substrate therefor, wherein a change in color of the absorbent carrier is indicative of bacterial induced exacerbations of chronic lung disease.
- 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the chromogenic substrate for elastase activity is N-methoxysuccinyl-ala-ala-pro-val p-nitroanilide.
 - 13. The method of claim 11, wherein the bacterial exacerbation is induced by bacteria selected from the group consisting of H. influenzae, M. catarrhalis, P. aeruginosa and S. pneumoniae.
 - 14. The method of claim 13, wherein the bacteria is H. influenzae.

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15. The method of claim 13, wherein the bacteria is M. catarrhalis.

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- 16. The method of claim 13, wherein the bacteria is P. aeruginosa.
- 17. The method of claim 13, wherein the bacteria is 5 S. pneumonia.
 - 18. The method of claim 11, wherein the sputum sample is processed to remove cellular components prior to determination of presence or absence of elastase.

19. A method for diagnosis of H. influenzae induced exacerbations of chronic lung disease in an individual comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining a sputum sample from the15 individual, wherein the sputum sample comprises lower respiratory tract secretions;

- b) determining the level of IL-8 in the sputum sample; and
- c) comparing the level of IL-8 in the sputum to a reference standard, wherein an increase in the IL-8 over reference standard is indicative of H. influenzae induced exacerbations of chronic lung disease.
- 20. A method for diagnosis of H. influenzae or M.

 25 catarrhalis induced exacerbations of chronic lung disease
 in an individual comprising the steps of:
 - a) obtaining a sputum sample from the individual, wherein the sputum sample comprises lower respiratory tract secretions;
- 30 b) determining the level of TNF- α in the sputum sample; and
 - c) comparing the level of TNF- α in the sputum to a reference standard, wherein an increase in the TNF- α over the reference standard is indicative of H. influenzae or M. catarrhalis induced exacerbations of chronic lung disease.